Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the American Farmer.

SILK CULTURE.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY—THE MUSCARDING IN AMERICA.

Probably the most important information it has ever fallen to the lot of the writer of this to communicate to the public, on the subject of silk culture in this country, will be found in the present article. It has long been known to every one who has read much on the subject of the silk culture, that, by the ravages of a disease called Muscarding in Europe, the average loss of worms, taking one year with another, amounting to from forty-five to fifty per cent. of all the worms hatched; and, what was still worse, the disease generally made its appearance after the greater portion of the expense of the rearing had been incurred. This evil has continued, from time beyond the reach of history, to within a year or two past. In the United States, all of us have heretofore considered our worms exempt from this fatal disease, it having generally been supposed not to exist here at all. This was a fatal delusion. I have just received from France a copy of the "Annales de la Societe Sericicole, fondee en 1837, pour la propagation et l'amelioration de l'industrie de la soie en France," for 1837, 1838, and 1839, in one of the volumes of which I find a plate representing silk-worms in the various stages of the Muscarding; the first glance at which showed me that it was the identical disease of which a great portion of the silk-worms in this country have perished. All who saw the disease last summer and have seen this plate identified it instantly. I shall endeavor to have translations made for the next number of the Silk Journal, and if possible, shall accompany them with a copy of the plate, that all may read, see, and judge for themselves. In the meantime, however, I have thought it advisable to take this hasty notice of the fact, that all silk-growers may be enabled to apply the PREVENTIVE and REMEDY. Happily, the remedy will do no harm, either to the healthy worms or those that may be affected with other diseases, and is cheap and easily applied. The remedy is a free application of *air-slacked lime* to the worms, and also to the floors of the cocoonery, and white-washing all the wood-work of the fixtures. The lime should be sifted through a fine sieve *on the worms*, two or three times a week if healthy, and once a day if diseased, in the morning before first feeding, and after cleaning the hurdles. The quantity of lime to be sifted on the worms may be just sufficient to whiten the worms and leaves well; and it should be commenced when the worms are half-grown, say twelve to fifteen days old. This remedy has, during the past two years, enabled those persons in France who used it to save and obtain cocoons from ninety-seven per cent. of all the worms hatched.

Now that we KNOW we have this formidable disease amongst us, it becomes necessary that the remedy should be applied; and, as there are very few, if any, who know the disease by sight, I would most earnestly recommend that the remedy be applied IN ALL CASES, whether the worms are sickly or not; for it is even more effectual as a PREVENTIVE than as a remedy, and, as before stated, will do no harm to either healthy or sickly worms.

I consider it fortunate that this invaluable information has reached me at this particular moment, just in time to be of immense service to us in this our day of ordeal. Further particulars of the disease and the remedy will be published in the forthcoming and subsequent numbers of the Silk Journal.

GIDEON B. SMITH,
Editor of the Silk Journal, Baltimore, Md.

GOOD CULTURE THE MOST PROFITABLE.

Land that is worth cultivating at all, is worth cultivating well. If, therefore, an individual finds himself in the possession of a farm which will not reimburse the expense of good husbandry, he had better abandon it at once, for all experience teaches, that no man can afford to be a farmer under a system of bad husbandry. The earth was not made for thriftless, inefficient, or unskilful cultivation, nor will it yield to such its full increase.

No farmer should feel that he discharges his whole duty, unless the effect of his cultivation is to make his farm better every year. He may be sure that it is capable of an indefinite improvement, and his constant aim should be, to increase and multiply its resources and productive power. The question should not be, whether fifty or an hundred dollars, judiciously expended in labor or otherwise, will add so much to the saleable value of his estate, but whether he can receive it back again with good interest. His mode of cultivation should not be based on any idea of the present or prospective value of his farm in the market, but on that of a permanent and continued possession from generation to generation; and that if he does not reap all the benefits himself, he is laying up a certain treasure for his descendants. *New England Farmer.*

THE LATE PRESIDENT.

Letter from the Pastor at North Bend.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

MR. EDITOR:—The annexed communication has been received by me from the Pastor at North Bend, and embodies much that is new, and will be found highly interesting to the friends of Gen. Harrison, and gratifying to the Christian Public. The writer of it has had a rare opportunity of knowing Gen. Harrison's views and feelings, and has described him *as he was*—at his homestead—in his nobler relations to society and his God. From the intense interest which is now felt in every thing that developes the excellencies of our late Chief Magistrate, I am persuaded that Mr Bushnell's communication will be read with avidity by the American public, and be found an important link in the chain of incidents which go to make up the character of this truly great man. W. T. TRUMAN.

Cincinnati, May 1, 1841.

WHAT WAS GENERAL HARRISON'S GREATNESS?

DEAR SIR:—With diffidence I comply with your urgent request, for it is a maxim with me neither to eulogize the dead nor flatter the living. The political and military character of the late Chief Magistrate of the United States is well known, and the tears of a nation will embalm his memory. But private virtues and Christian principles are marks of true greatness, and render the memory of the dead blessed. That President Harrison was a soldier, a scholar, and a patriot, none will deny. Yet these were not the excellencies that rendered him beloved.

Gen Harrison was *condescending*. The poor and illiterate found as ready access to him as the great and learned. Even the children were at home with him, and none but the guilty were embarrassed in his presence.

He was *honest*—above all prevarication; and, in all his intercourse with his fellow men, said a political opponent who had been his neighbor for forty years, "Gen. Harrison never had a particle of dishonesty about him. He was honest in politics, honest in religion, and honest in every thing."

He was also *confiding*, and suspected no one. Real evidence of guilt was necessary in order to lessen any one in his esteem; and when his interest or character was assailed, he was often first to plead the palliating circumstances that might extenuate the guilt of the offender.

He was *charitable*. He regarded property only as valuable as a means of promoting the best interests of man. To whatever he thought would promote the physical, intellectual, or moral good of the community, he was a generous contributor. It is presumed that not a house of public worship has been erected for years in this vicinity without his aid. He has often said to me, "I have a small piece of land in such a place, do they need a church there or a school-house? I should like to give it for such a purpose." And often, when the claims of public charity have fallen on my hands, I felt constrained to conceal it from him, knowing that his generosity would lead him to do what, in my opinion, duty did not require.

While engaged in erecting a Church in a feeble congregation twelve miles from his residence, I did not call on him till it was nearly completed. On incidentally meeting him, he said: "I hear that you have been building a church; why have you not called on me?" I replied, "I consider your benevolent tax quite sufficient." He seemed hurt, and added, "Let me do at least what I can. The little property I have belongs to God, and I cannot appropriate it better." This trait in his character was daily exhibited at home. The poor and needy knew where to find a friend. The widow, the fatherless, and the afflicted of every grade, participated in his bounty. He reproached none for their poverty or misery, nor inquired the cause of their wretchedness till the suffering was relieved, nor then, only to apply a moral remedy. The bond man and fugitive shared in his sympathy, and the subjects of scorn and prejudice found him a friend and protector. I have visited the sick, and stood by the dying, and attended at the house of mourning, and the man whom I have most often met there, on errands of mercy, especially among the poor, was General Harrison.

The writer has had a pretty extensive and familiar acquaintance in the vicinity where he lived, being the Pastor of the congregation where he worshipped for the six years previous to March, 1840, yet he never heard the poor man speak reproachfully of General Harrison. Not "When the ear heard *him*, then it blessed *him*, and when the eye saw *him*, it gave witness to *him*. Because *he* delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon HIM, and *he* caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. *He* was eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *He* was a father to the poor, and the cause that *he* knew not *he* searched out." *Job* xxix. 11—16.

This application of Scripture will meet with a hearty response among thousands who best knew his worth; and yet he reproved their follies and rebuked their sins.

GENERAL HARRISON'S RELIGIOUS VIWS.

It may be said, all these virtues are sometimes exhibited without religion, and much solicitude is manifested to know how far his conduct was the result of Christian principle. Here, also, facts are more to be relied on than impressions; and perhaps few who will speak had a better opportunity of knowing his religious views and feelings than the writer. I first saw the General addressing a large congregation of his fellow townsmen on the subject of temperance. At the close of the meeting, notice was given that he would address the Cleves, the next Lord's day, on the subject of Sabbath schools. It was peculiarly interesting to hear an old soldier urging his neighbors to pledge themselves against their most dangerous foe, and persuading the children and youth to enlist under the banner of Christ.

I determined to avail myself of the first opportunity for learning the reason of his conduct. As I was welcomed to his house, I did not wait long for the desired occasion. In the course of conversation on the subject of religion generally, I said, Do you feel, sir, that you have at present a personal interest in Christ? He replied, "I was taught the principles of Christianity in my childhood, and I trust they have at all times had some influence over me. But of late I feel more on the subject of religion. I know the Bible is a revelation from God. Its doctrines are consistent, its precepts pure, and its plan of salvation seems admirably adapted to the wants of a sinner; still I am certainly not what a Christian should be; yet I do not need any one to teach me, for I know my duty. But when I would do good, evil is present with me."

At a subsequent interview he observed, I feel more and more the importance of personal religion. I do think I enjoy religion and delight in the duties of a child of God, and have concluded to unite with the Church so soon as my health will permit me to go out. In these private conversations he was free and unembarrassed. His views of truth were clear and evangelical. He recognised distinctly the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as God; Christ, an atoning sacrifice for sin; the depravity of man, and the agency of the Spirit in regeneration.

Soon after this he was a candidate for the Presidency, and, being much from home, I saw him less frequently. But when an opportunity presented, I inquired if his interest in the things of religion had abated; he answered, "Not in the least.—It is the one thing needful. I need its consolations and support now more than ever; I intended to have united with the Church before this, and should have done so last Sabbath, but on reflection I felt that if I were to do so, in my peculiar circumstances, it would be construed into a political design. But I certainly shall do so as soon as circumstances will permit."

HIS VIEWS OF THE MINISTERIAL OFFICE

Gen. Harrison was no sectarian. His educational predilections were in favor of the Episcopal Church, yet he cheerfully and devoutly worshipped with all who professed the religion of Jesus. Ministers of all denominations were made welcome at his house, and without distinction led in the devotions of the family and social circle. Such were his views, feelings, and profession. Did his general deportment correspond with these? He regarded the ministers of Christ as ambassadors of God. He listened to the illiterate man in his homely grab with the same respectful attention that he did to the more polished and erudite. The preacher who was honest, pious, and understood the word of God, satisfied him.

He was a constant attendant on public worship—always devout in his manners, earnest in attention, and sympathetic in feeling. On retiring from public service of the Sabbath, where he was present, I always felt that there was at least one present who heard and felt, and would not complain of close, pointed, and plain exhibitions of the word of God. He would sometimes say, "In preaching, shoot low, and take good aim. If you wound me, it is my fault. You ministers should fear none but God, deliver his messages clearly and forcibly, and then it matters not who is offended. Never preach for the wise and learned. Make yourself understood even by the children. Theoretical infidels out of the Church do but little injury to the cause of piety, but practical infidels in the Church they do mischief."

GEN. HARRISON'S REGARD FOR THE SABBATH.

Gen. Harrison maintained a high regard for the Christian Sabbath. The following illustrates his feeling. A neighbor entered on Lord's day morning, and said, with some embarrassment: "General, I thought you would be absent to-morrow, and I called to see if I might have your oxen a few hours?" He replied, "'Tis the Sabbath, sir, and I cannot attend to business to day." "Yes," said the man, "but I thought you would be gone in the morning. Can't I have them, sir?" He was answered, "Have I not told you before that you must not ask me to transact business on the Lord's day?" "But, General, I did not mean to offend you." "No! but you always do offend me when you ask me to attend to worldly matters on the Sabbath."

I called on him one Monday morning; he said, "I was deprived the pleasure of attending meeting last evening, for soon after my return from service in the morning, I was surprised and grieved at a call from about thirty persons from Cincinnati, on an excursion for pleasure. I could not leave them without rudeness, but what grieved me most, I recognised among the number some of my personal friends, and those that I had hitherto considered gentlemen."

GEN. HARRISON'S LIBERALITY.

He felt for the advancement of religion—he contributed cheerfully to every benevolent object, saying, "the gospel is the hope of the world"—he spoke with the most lively feeling of the progress of the gospel among the heathen, but was not unmindful of the destitute at home. When I first took charge of the Presbyterian church at Cleves, he said to me privately: "The prejudices of the people must be lived down, and they must be reformed by pastoral labor, and yet you will be but poorly sustained here—the congregation are all poor, and, what is worse, they do not know the value of the gospel. I have but little money to give, but you shall have a share. There is a good house," pointing to a house near by, "occupy it with your family, and they shall lack none of the comforts of life while I live."

The kind offer could not consistently be accepted, though often repeated, and the writer continued to reside twelve miles distant, yet as a pastor he was never forgotten by the General and his family, and has had abundant reason to feel that the ministers of Jesus, however poor, had one "friend that sticketh closer than a brother." And when the dead, small and great, stand before God, will not the Judge say to him, "Come, for as much as ye did these things to the least of my brethren, ye did it unto me." Will there be no witnesses* of Jesus there who will bear testimony, saying, "Yea, Lord, he did it unto me; for I was hungry and he gave me meat; thirsty, and he gave me drink; naked, and he clothed me; sick, and he visited me; in prison, and he came unto me."

His charities and works were not extorted by importunity, or the pressure of obligation, or appeals to conscience; nor was it for the purpose of display, for his charities were in secret; nor did he give a tithe of his abundance, and when that tithe was exhausted send the poor empty away. He practised *self denial* for the gospel's sake; for, while he contributed to sustain the gospel at home and abroad, the entire furniture of his own hospitable mansion was less in value than a single article that sometimes adorns the parlors of clergymen. And while he clothed the naked, his simple wardrobe ature cost less than a single garment worn by many a dignitary of the church. But he understood

THE GREAT DOCTRINES OF RELIGION PRACTICALLY

Where did he learn if not in the school of Christ? He erred at times, and doubtless erred often. But when convinced, did not the heaving bosom, the tearful eye, and honest confession show the sincerity of his sorrow? Did he not always ask forgiveness of his fellow men? It is believed that this was his practice in all cases. No matter how poor, despised, or degraded the man whom he had offended, he confessed and asked forgiveness, and *made restitution*. "I like your views of *repentance*," said he. "Genuine sorrow, humble confession, and a forsaking of sin are the only things that can bring peace to the sinner, or make him a better man." He understood forgiveness also and practised it. No matter how great the provocation he had received, if the offender relented and acknowledged his fault, the starting tear, tremulous voice and cordial embrace showed that he was restored to favor and to friendship. "How beautifully is the gospel adapted to the wants of the world," he would say. "God must love the penitent more than the sinless, and the forgiven penitent must love God more than those who never sinned."

Such were the views, feelings, and conduct of President Harrison. Such they have been at least for six years past. He is now beyond all praise or censure. He will be unmoved by our lamentation or eulogies. I shall not be accused of acting from interested motives, but I have written under embarrassment, from a consciousness that I could not do justice to the MAN whom the nation delighted to honor. I have written, as you perceive, without forethought or review, and if you think it will at all subserve the interests of religion, or serve to inform the minds of any not favored with a personal acquaintance with the President, or that it will increase in the public mind a sense of national bereavement, you are at liberty to publish it.

Yours, respectfully,
HORACE BUSHNELL.

To Wm. T. TRUMAN, Cincinnati.
Cleves, April 29th, 1841.

From the Richmond Whig.

"A Chiel's amang ye."

The Editor of the New York Express was on a recent visit to this city, and whilst here took occasion to make sundry observations, which he has thrown into the columns of his paper. We copy them, without subscribing to all his conclusions, that our readers may see what strangers say about matters and things in general in the Old Dominion

Our cotemporary of the Enquirer is the hero of the tale, and looms like a very German devil upon the canvass. Had the German features been omitted, the likeness had been more true to nature. But as it is, there are some striking points of resemblance.

The Enquirer's influence in Eastern Virginia, however, is greatly exaggerated. The time has been when the representation was not far from the fact—but that time has passed forever. The Editor is no longer omnipotent below the Mountains—here Whig ascendency is decided—the Whig majority ranging from 2500 to 3,000. His power is now confined to narrow limits beyond the Mountains—to the Tenth Legion—among a population who do not read much, but who suffer themselves to be led by demagogues of "Old Tom's" training.

Without farther preface, we subjoin the article from the Express.

From the New York Express.

A Trip to Richmond—Old Virginia.

On a Sunday evening of a bright day, the traveller who comes into Richmond from the East on the rail road line, will see little or nothing by the way side but a cloud of darkies—thick lipped, pearly teethed, well clad, chattering, happy darkies.

"Are there none but black people here?" "Has there been an insurrection?" "Are the whites all cut off?" said a new, fresh, green *compagnon du voyage*—for only darkness met our eyes, this Sunday being the gala of the darkies, who throng the streets with open mouths; whereas the whites within doors have outward an aristocratic Sabbath. The whole city, that is, all the blacks within it, seemed turned out to welcome in the passengers of the rail road cars. The sudden change that steam thus brings now a days from the white faces of the North to the numerous black ones of the South, impresses one more forcibly than ever, because it comes upon one so quick.

THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY

Virginia has been fortunate, indeed, in her great men. It is glory enough to have produced a Washington; and I felt myself fortunate in being at the Capitol on this the anniversary of the birth-day of the father of his country. The Legislature paid the day the respect of an adjournment over. The shops in the afternoon were generally closed. There was a common cessation from business, and a general festivity, perhaps quickened by the presence of Gen. Harrison, and the ceremony of presenting nine swords to officers of the Army and Navy who distinguished themselves in the late war.

GOV. GILMER OF VIRGINIA.

The presiding genius of the 22d, in the presentation of the swords, and in other ceremonies, was Mr. Gilmer, the Governor of the state, who is chosen for three years by the legislature, and furnished with an elegant mansion, in a beautiful situation, and well enough furnished—with a good salary also added thereunto, so that he can live like a gentleman. Gov. Gilmer is but quite a young man yet. I have seen but one annual message from the Governor of Virginia since I have come upon the stage of observation, any way national, or in many ways useful, and that was the most excellent and able message of Gov. Gilmer at the opening of the Legislature of Virginia this year. It indicated points of character which if he lives up to, will make him anon one of the first, if not the first, man in Virginia, for it mingled with enthusiasm and eloquence the practical and rational wisdom of a school not over-common among the men where he has been reared. In his controversy, too, with Gov. Seward on the fugitives from justice, it seems to me also he managed his case with great ability; perhaps, it may be, because I think him right and Gov. Seward wrong. His speech, however, this the 22d, upon the presentation of the swords, was all a flourish in not the best taste even of the Sophomoric school class, not original, not weighty, not grand enough for the occasion. "Storied urn" and "animated bust" are for the school boys and the Albermarle mountains. Men now-a-days must talk and write as if they *meant* something. Power of speech now lies in considerstion, not amplification. Beauty of style is but secondary to force of expression.

THOMAS RITCHIE OF THE ENQUIRER

I met this man whom I have long considered one of the most extraordinary men in Virginia, for the second or third time in my life; but now for the first time in the social circle, with a determination, however, to avoid a personal introduction, though often solicited by my friends, because I wanted to be now unrammelled in what I consider a just sketch of him as a public character. When one knows men, one often cannot speak what one thinks; I consider then, Mr. Ritchie one of the ablest Editors in this or any other country. He has vivacity, fact, the power of commanding attention, some thing of self-respect, much of dignity, and above all, persevering, unremitting industry. He is but a boy with his pen, though over 60, probably 65, years of age. "There is old Tom," is the remark, whenever he appears in public. "Old Tom, *who?*" says I. "Old Tom Ritchie—don't you know old Tom Ritchie?" "Old Tom," then, as they call him, is a relic of old Virginia. "Old Tom" has mingled for fifty years in the best circles of Virginia, among her ablest men, and old Tom is an "Old Mortality;" the spare, lean, lank, embodiment of fifty years ago, Virginian. "Old Tom" is a gaunt, hungry-looking gentleman, his teeth gone, his nose prominent, his eye bright, of a quick, frisky, tremulous gait, nervous some, but nerves of cat-gut though, that will never wear out—a man that won't die, but that will blow off in some windy day—who don't belong now, and has not belonged for half a century, to this earth of ours; but whom Heaven, for some unknown purpose, has, as it were, kept as a spectre, flitting over other people's graves; the bone and muscle mark of what things and men were in 1790. "Old Tom" has no blood in his veins. I dare say, though I have not asked, he is never ill. His soul—and a bright soul it is—does what motion is in him. His bones and muscles carry that about. I doubt whether a pin would prick him more than a Salem Witch. In short "old Tom" died fifty years ago, all except his spirit, in which he differs from all other men I ever saw—for other people's spirits go off first, and then their body dies afterwards.

To be understood though, in the drawing of the bones and muscles of "old Tom," I must follow it out with some sketches of his character. He works like a dog yet. I don't believe he ever sweats—(perspires I might say)—even under a hot Virginia sun. He frisks about in society which his white silk gloves on, hiding his long fingers,—I dare say, as spirited, as lively as a girl of sixteen. He takes a seat at the Clerk's desk in the Capitol, writes a little and chatters much, clearly the observed of all observers. There he gives orders to his partizans, consults, and is consulted, but animates and directs the spirits of all. Indeed, no representative is needed from his political companions but him. He is their Executive, their Senate, their House, they every thing. He is old Virginia too,—"the old Virginny never tire." If there be trouble in the camp: if the Philistines gather their armies together; if there be a longing to know the future from the past; some witch of Endor rouses this "Old Mortality" up. His family is large; all highly educated; his daughters married in the richest, and among the most respectable families in Virginia. He lives in style, it is said, a man of the ton. He is Editor, President and Secretary of Conventions, Corresponding Committee, Orator, Writer and man of all work and on politics of all tongues. The last summer he would work all day, and at "the Sweat House," as is called the Tammany Hall of his party, harangue and read to his friends half the night.

The probablity is, he never sleeps. Did any body ever see him eat? I should like to know. Once he discovered there was a North—that people breathed and walked on the Eastern side of the Potomac river, and he went on a voyage of discovery there. He visited Quincy, the residence of John Q. Adams, and held his horse out of doors, while his family gratified their curiosity within. Van Buren found him out at Albany, and wooed and won the spirit, with all the conquetry that he would court a maiden in her teens. But did he ever hear of the West? The Ohio, I dare say, he knows; loves the shores of Western Virginia; but does he know that people live and breathe on the Wabash, the Miami, and the Illinois? The real fact, though, is, he knows no world but what stretches from the base of the Blue Ridge to the Lower James River. The Ocean is all poetry to him. His eye, his mind, his spirit are left on this earth, only on condition that it forgets all other creation but the Lowlands of Virginia. His geography is not four hundred miles inclusive. The world,

if he were to write a book, would be bounded on the East by the Potomac, on the South by the Dismal Swamp, on the west by the Roanoke, and on the North by the Blue Ridge. He was an Usher once; he began life thus in Richmond. In his day, it is probable, geography was only learnt by travelling over it, and the early impression, that Richmond was the Capitol of Europe, Asia, and Africa, as well as of America, he never has probably got over.

I speak of Mr. Ritchie thus in no disrespect of Richmond, or the lowlands of Virginia.—but because I believe him to be a bigot and a fanatic of the most mischievous class,—palsying, by his pen and tongue, the energies and resources of that great Commonwealth, whose history (of fifty years standing,) whose great men, whose fame (all past though) I love, I cherish as the best and brightest of this, or any other country. I believe this man, Ritchie, to have been the Dr. Francia, who has made a sort of Paraguay of old Virginia. Controlling a powerful press, with great talent too, among an agricultural people, in a sparse population, he has been able for thirty years, as it seems to me, to exercise as much power over Virginia as ever Washington, or Jefferson, or Madison had, the master spirits of Virginia,—and, alas, it has been a power all for ill. He is a bigot, for he learns nothing, and is no wiser now than he was half a century ago. He is a fanatic, for he has no liberality, no charity, no enlarged and national comprehension of the movements and doings of the word. Never was there an instance of the more triumphant dominion of the Press than in this case. *For thirty years he has kept Virginia standing still.* Of late, the most powerful minds of Virginia, from Leigh to Rives, and so on, have traversed hill and dale, mountain and valley, to break him down, illuminating by their eloquence the tenants of the Log Cabins of the Alleghanies, as well as the stately Mansions of Eastern Virginia—but Ritchie's Enquirer was after them, week after week, smoothing over what they said, parrying their blows, extinguishing their logic, and making at least the minds of his hearers darker than ever. In the cavern of the mountains, on the island of the swamp, on the peaks of the hills, in the recesses of the valleys, where Orator never trod, or Eloquence never entered,—yet there—even there—was the spirit of Ritchie,—a spirit that seems never to die. In spite of truth, in spite of justice, in spite of local pride, and even self respect, Virginia threw away her own son, born of her and her's, too, and took up and adopted the cast off offspring of New York,—and Ritchie did it all, in spite. I was going to say, of almost every body! Ritchie has got Virginia in chains, the people there will not own to it, but it is a fact. They fret and worry in them, it is true, but they can't break out, as long as there is any thing left of him on earth. Now he tightens up, and now he loosens out,—anon the road is rough and terrible, as it has been for the few years past,—but he keeps his seat—Virginia in his bits probably to the end. It is, therefore, my sincere and deliberate conviction that his death will be of more benefit to Virginia than was the invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, or the application of steam power, by Fulton, to navigation—to the world.

VIRGINIA AND HER RESOURCES.

And why do I judge thus harshly of one man?—Hear me, and I will tell.

Virginia is the great central State of this Union: its geographical pivot,—its backbone on the map, if I may reiterate phrases. Its climate, as a whole, is the most agreeable and healthy in the twenty six states. It is to us what upper Italy is to Europe. It is not all flat, nor all mountain, but about the right interming ling of each. The Maker of Heaven and Earth has written out for it an august destiny on its very Geography:—and the greatest of men, George Washington, I mean of course, was given to it. God himself seems to have favored it with a succession of men, the most illustrious in history, in purity too, in simplicity of purpose and heart. They were no bigots—no fanatics, no Virginians—no Americans *peculiarly*, but the heads and lights of the whole human race. They sought to create no prejudices, but to bend down all the bars that severed mankind. They were the very men to set well their parts. The fervid eloquence of Patrick Henry powerfully started the revolution. The staid northern sobriety of George Washington conquered, directed, and secured it. Thomas Jefferson gave it an impetus, to break down mere forms, it needed perhaps. James Madison created, defended and made it reverential as written out. Their power, their vitality, ended with the peace of 1816, when America started on a new race of material and business enthusiasm. One Thomas Ritchie then got hold of the real reins of the Government, its leading Press, and Virginia has not of herself, advanced a step since. He has discouraged nearly all enterprise. He deems all things unconstitutional that are for good For nothing, he is against every thing. He is the great head of all things "*Anti.*" *His summum bonum* is to make the world stand still. He frigs, and trips, and deems this statesmanship. Dead himself, Virginia, he intends, shall have no resurrection. Thus Virginia is hardly a year ahead of where she was in 1816!

I stand upon that front of the Capitol, which overlooks James River, the falls, and the rolling country beyond. New England is locked in frost, (Feb. 22) and the snows deeply cover her soil—but here, a summer sun uncomfortably warm, is over us, and James river runs rattling over the rocks, all open, all cheerful, all joyous in its welcome rays. It has been almost unconstitutional to plant manufactories upon these rocks till within the few past years,—and when it was done, it was in spite of storm, hard names, and odium too. I ought to see 200,000 People from this point of view. I ought to see Lowell, Waltham, Providence, and more combined. The adventurous Yankee though, who pioneers in enterprise, has been assailed, calumniated, and abused by Ritchie's press, and he is gone to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis or Galena. His kith and kindred have been ridiculed and he is off Daniel Webster himself could not speak national sentiments to Virginians from this facade of the Capitol, but that Ritchie's press must inhospitably attack him. While our Northern hearts and homes are wide open to Virginia Orators of any school, Ritchie's press assails, attacks, calumniates the great New England man only because he is a New England man. Within the walls of this Capitol, too, he stimulates these attacks. Abuse of us and our race flies hot and swift under his instigation. I hear from the gallery of the House a Gen. Bayly sowing the seeds of disorder and disunion, upon the New York controversy, calumniating all but his own Accomac Mankind, and Ritchie's pen drops, and the smile runs over his lips, while to the national sentiments of Mr. Coles of Albemarle, delivered with a soundness and elegance worthy of a Virginian, only a frigid look is given,—for he is an American as well as a Virginian. Such a man, such a writer, depopulates the country around him. Its chivalry emigrate under its withering influence. The chivalry of other lands stop but to alight where so inhospitable a Press bears sway. Yearly indeed, as the census shows, Ritchie's Virginia is depopulated. If a century more were given him, around Richmond would be but the Roman Campagna. All the measures of the Federal Government, just or unjust, that tends to its depopulation, he preaches: Pre-emptive to drain off his People: Graduation and Cession, as if pre emption were not enough; no distribution, for that would bring back what takes from:—while all the while, what is left of the People there are harrassed by fanatic cries of "Northern Abolition" to scare off People, it would seem, from their proximity to the Potomac River. He teaches them to believe all others are their enemies. He inculcates and sustains all the prejudices of a People peculiarly agricultural. If things get o', over, or beyond '98, and what '98 is nobody knows, why all things are gone to destruction, as if civilization, the humanities, the world were perfect when he (Ritchie) died in '98—for dead in many senses he has been since;—as if too, in 43 years, mankind had learnt nothing at all!

We Northern people know nothing of the resources, the natural grandeur of Virginia, unless it be the few who may have travelled in it, in nearly all its parts, as I have, often too, among its glorious mountains, and not less glorious valleys. From the Blue Ridge to the Ocean, it might be Lombardy; it might be teeming, abundant Italy. Over and among the Alleghanies, it is Switzerland almost—There is a race of men among these mountains, in whose form, stature, robust, vigorous health, the world knows no superior. If, after the war, De Witt Clinton, the embodied genius of America at peace, had been a Virginian, and could then and there, as in New York, have broken the trammels of all prejudices, Norfolk would have been the emporium now of the commerce of the American world, and canals and rail roads, profitable too, would have threaded every important valley of Virginia, teeming with the rich trade of the vast and fruitful West. It is an unnatural circuit of trade that draws the Ohio valley to New York by the Lakes, and it would have been easier far to conduct it through the Alleghanies to Norfolk in Virginia. All this, if thought of though, would have been "unconstitutional" with men of Ritchie's calibre. It would have created a "National Debt." A shocking thing indeed! It would have made a "Monopoly," "Federalism" perhaps, though Virginia herself, when it is twenty years too late, attempts a feeble imitation of it all. What of the poetry of this earth that ever runs in the veins of men of the Ritchie school, is the poetry of the past. The future never fills their aspirations They dwell upon land marks, not as guide posts in the track of time, but as anchors to cling to and drown around. The whirlwind of events sweeps over them and they are buried in the sand. Not so with our Clinton. He committed himself to the spirit within him, and it led him to wealth, and his own city to be the Rome of America.

THE TIMES.—"Why are not the times better?" ask the Locofocos. "Did you not promise us better times as soon as Harrison should be elected?" say they.

Well, we promised to reform the Government, to stop the squandering of money, and to restore public prosperity, but we promised no miracles. We addressed men of sense, not fools. The mischief which the country suffers were brought on by a series of bad measures, and can no more be repaired in an instant, than a patient reduced almost to a skeleton by quackery, can be restored to vigorous health and strength in a day. The Van Buren system is yet in full operation so far as the laws are concerned. The sub-Treasury is the law of land, and must remain so until the meeting of Congress. The Locos denounce the Extra Session as unnecessary; they wish us to go on with the same experiment which has failed in their hands; with their sub-Treasury; their hard-money exactions of duties; their suspended State banks; their no currency, and no tariff, and no national bank; and yet hold us responsible for not making the times better. We cannot do much under their system. We must abandon it, and return to the old one under which we formerly prospered. We hope Congress will lose no time in doing this. There can be no sound currency till it is done, and until there is a better currency, business cannot revive but partially.

Kennebeck Journal.

"VIRGINIA ABSTRACTIONS."

The talented editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer occasionally diversifies his columns with a vein of pleasant humor, to which it is grtifying to turn for relief from the fury of political debate and angry dispute. The following is a happy hit at "Virginia abstractions;" abstractions unfortunately, however, not always confined to Virginia.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Doubts entertained by the Editor of the Enquirer of the Constitutionality of President Tyler's Proclamation, advising Fasting and Prayer, on account of the death of General Harrison.

We have heard a great deal said in our time concerning Virginia abstractions, and have been frequently joked by intelligent citizens of other states about the proneness of Virginians to argue about mere abstractions, to the total neglect of the important and practical interests of life.

We have heretofore laughed these attacks off as mere jests, but have lately come to the conclusion that, in this as in many other cases, "very true things are said in jest."

The story told of the Virginia member of Congress who, on his death-bed, called a friend to his bed side, and with his last words said to him—"Sir, I wish you to distinctly understand that I am not to be buried at the public expense, for I'll be damned if I believe such expenditures of public money to be constitutional," is not quite so extravagant as some may suppose, and is fully matched by an article which appeared in the last Enquirer. In this article the editor expresses grave doubts of the constitutionality of the Proclamation of Mr. Tyler, recommending a day of Fasting and Prayer to the citizens of the United States, on account of the death of the late President. The Enquirer says:

"It is true, that the Acting President has not attached to his Proclamation the *seal* of the United States, nor the attestation of his Secretary; and that he adopts the more persuasive term of "*a recommendation*," "*to* the People of the United States"—but it is also true, that this "Recommendation" goes forth as "*Official*," and that it has all the effect of a Proclamation. For one, therefore, we controvert the propriety of the measure, upon the grounds taken by the Republican Party."

This is really a grave matter, a very grave matter, indeed, and we advise the House of Representatives to examine well into it, and see if an impeachment cannot be founded on this same proclamation.

We have looked into the "Resolutions of '98 and '99," and carefully read Madison's Report, and can find nothing which will justify Mr. Tyler in this outrageous assumption of power. What! a President of the United States advise the citizens of this "free and enlightened country" in general, and this "unterrified Commonwealth" in particular, to humble themselves in prayer before the God of Nations, on account of a great National bereavement! What! John Tyler advise Virginians, who, by the Constitution, as expounded by "the Resolutions of '98 and '99," have a right to pray or not to pray, to fast or not to fast, as may suit their sovereign will and pleasure—to pray and go without their dinners on account of the death of the Chief Magistrate of the United States!! Sons of Revolutionary Sires, arouse from your slumbers and teach this arrogant usurper, that you will pray when you choose to pray, and fast when you choose to fast, without listening to his unconstitutional advice. To Arms! To Arms!—Organize! Organize!

PRESERVE YOUR NEWSPAPERS.

We would respectfully suggest to the Commissioners of the town the propriety of subscribing for, and carefully filing one or more copies of the papers published in the place, as the best means of preserving our local history and transmitting to posterity the "passing tidings of the times."

Had our ancestors done this, the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration could never have been questioned at this day; nor would many of the interesting incidents connected with the revolutionary struggle on the Cape Fear, be now entirely lost, or involved in inexplicable doubt. "The best and truest history of the times, says the '*American Sentinel*,' is found in the well managed diurnal." And the same paper continues, Who can imagine the amount of our historic wealth and accuracy, of our strange intimacy with the dim and distant past, could we collate and con newspapers of all ages and climes; say Noah's file of the antediluvian journal; well preserved dailies of ancient Thebes, of Babylon, Nineveh, Athens, Rome. An excellent and most curious gift would be such collected lore; the best reading in the world. Deaths, marriages, murders, absquatulations, accidents, robberies, paragraphs of all sorts, about things before the flood, after the flood, and later, would infinitely outweigh, in authority and interest, all extant records of by-gone times. A sensible article now circulating among our exchanges well observes in recommendation of the habit of preserving newspapers, that years hence, when your children become men and women, a volume of them which was taken in the family in the days of their childhood, will be a valuable and almost sacred book to them. A newspaper gives "the passing tidings of the times," but the fashions of things change greatly in the course of years, and as a thing of *correct* history, betray the spirit as well as recording the events of former periods a file of old newspapers is matchless. We caution all people against deeming an old newspaper of no use except for waste paper. It is a thing which like good wine increases with age in value. The file of one year for which you pay eight dollars, will be worth fifty times that sum a thousand years hence.

Wilmington Advertiser.

Produce of the West.—A valuable statement of the amount of Wheat and Flour shipped and received at several Ohio ports on Lake Erie, is given in a late number of the Cleveland Herald, at once displaying the boundless productive resources of the Western States, and illustrating the immense importance of our Canals, and other works of internal improvement, in developing the resources of newer sections of our country. The exportation of Wheat, including Flour, (reckoned at five bushels to the barrel,) from the port of Cleveland, in 1840, was equal to 4,755,950 bushels; at Huron, it was equivalent to 472,878; and the aggregate export of Ohio on Lake Erie, is estimated from 5½ to 6,000,000 of bushels. The export by the river, although it cannot be reckoned with as much precision, is put at 2,000,000; thus making the total amount of Wheat exported from Ohio during that year, not less than 7,500,000 bushels. The same writer quotes a statement from Gov. Seward's last Message—that a quantity of Wheat equal to 10,420,870 bushels had been received during the year at the eastern termination of the Erie Canal, and estimates the shipments at Buffalo and Oswego of Ohio flour, from the Custom House statements, at 4,691,402 bushels; thus making the amount grown in New York about 4,728,468. This gives to Ohio an export trade of Wheat more than 2½ millions of bushels—or nearly 50 per cent.—over that of New York.

This statement depicts in bright colors the growing wealth and productive industry of Ohio. As an agricultural State, she stands first in the Union, furnishing to a greater extent than any other the great staples of trade and the necessaries of life. This is true, substantial wealth; not exposed to derangement and fluctuation, but regular in its return as the seasons, and dependent only upon the never failing bounty of Providence, and the never-unrewarded industry of man.

Population of the United States—The Madisonian publishes the following statement of the population of the different states and territories in the Union, agreeably to the census of 1840. The aggregate, it will be seen, exceeds 17,000,000.

States.	*Population.*
Maine,	501,793
Massachusetts,	737,699
Rhode Island,	108,830
New York,	2,428 921
Pennsylvania,	1,724,922
Maryland,	469,232
South Carolina,	594,388
Tennessee,	829,210
District of Columbia,	43,712
Georgia,	*677,197
Louisiana,	351,176
Ohio,	1,519,467
Illinois,	474,404
Arkansas,	95,642
Wisconsin,	30,752
New Hampshire,	284,574
Connecticut,	310 015
Vermont,	291,498
New Jersey,	373 306
Delaware,	78 085
Virginia,	1.239,797
Mississippi,	375,651
Florida,	54,347
North Carolina,	753,110
Alabama,	†569,645
Kentucky,	‡777,397
Indiana,	683,314
Missouri,	381,102
Michigan,	211,705
Iowa,	43,078
Total	17,100,572

* Returns from nine counties wanting, seven of which contained in 1830, 55,881.

† Returns from five counties not included. Four of the five counties contain, according to the Marshal's returns, 85,701.

‡ Returns from Carter county wanting. The amount of population in 7 counties in Georgia in 1830, and that of 4 counties of Alabama, mentioned in this note, are included in the sum total

Kelly vs. *Benedict and Carter.*—This was a suit brought by Kelly to recover damages for the loss of a number of horses that were destroyed by the blowing up of the *Gen. Brown* in 1838. It was in proof that the *Gen. Brown* landed at Helena, in Arkansas, on her downward passage, and that she remained at that place some fifteen or thirty minutes; during which time she did not blow off steam or work her engine. That before she left the wharf or had made a revolution of her engine she blew up with a tremendouous explosion, bursting the whole of her boilers, which were broken in pieces and torn and twisted in the most wonderful manner. Besides the many lives that were lost, a number of horses were either killed or scalded, belonging to the plaintiff, for the recovery of the value of which the suit was instituted. The defendants were the owners of the boat, and although neither of them was on board at the time, the court held them responsible for the negligence of their agents.

The jury, after retiring for a few moments, returned a verdict of $2,500 damages for the plaintiff.

This is a most righteous verdict, and it is to be hoped will be followed by similar suits in like circumstances. If the principle is once acted upon by our juries of making owners liable for the sacrifice of property, through the negligence or insane ambition of steamboat officers, an end, in some measure, will be put to those appalling casualities which render a voyage on our Southern waters one of alarm and peril.

Bee.

Genuine Loco Foco Patriotism.—The North Carolinian informs Mr. Bell, the Secretary of War, that the duties of Military Store Keeper and Paymaster at the Arsenal in this town, for a whole month, could be performed by any smart clerk in one day. Anticipating that the motive for this declaration might well be impugned, the Carolinian adds,—

"Some may say why did we not say something about this before General Cowan was removed, and a whig *partizan* put in his place. We answer, we should never have said any thing about it, had the whigs not promised that they would abolish all *sinecures*, and this can be proved to be as great a sinecure as ever existed in the Government."

This is what we call "jumping from the frying pan into the." Notwithstanding, in the opinion of the Carolinian, this office "can be proved to be as great a sinecure as ever existed in the government," that paper *would never have said any thing about it!!* if the Whigs had not promised so and so. What a faithful guardian of the public interests!

As to the office being a sinecure, we know nothing, but, as it is usual at other similar establishments, and as it is understood to have been created here at the especial instance of the Commandant of the Arsenal, (a Van Buren man by the way,) the presumption is against the statement.

Fayetteville Obs.

From the present condition of the U. S. Bank, to which the opponents of a National Bank triumphantly refer to justify their opposition, we, on the other hand, draw an argument of directly the reverse tendency. If that Bank had never changed its character from a National to a State institution, it never could have run into that "wild and ridiculous excess" of speculation to which its embarrassments are mainly attributable. It would not only have regulated other banks, but it would have been restrained itself by the salutary dread of the periodical scrutiny to which it knew that it was subjected by the Congressional committees, and to that still more powerful check, the constant presence at its Board of Government Directors. To the veto of the Bank charter are attributable all the pecuniary disasters that have since befallen the country: and we shall never get rid of them until we return to the old paths in which our fathers trod.

Lynchburg Virginian.

We see it stated in a Columbus, Ga. paper, that recently in that place Mr. Calhoun said that the "Bank of 1816 owed its creation to the exigency of the times; that the country had just emerged from an expensive war, with a broken commerce, and a deranged currency, and that Mr. Madison, then President, was driven into its adoption from sheer necessity." Now Mr. Calhoun himself brought in the bill to charter the Bank in 1816, and it was carried mainly by his support. Does not the "exigency of the times" call as loudly in 1841 for a similar measure of relief? Then why is Col. Preston denounced by Mr. Calhoun's friends for stating that his support of such an institution will depend upon the actual condition of the country, at the moment it is proposed?

Columbia Chronicle.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Census of Fayetteville.—In looking over the Census list, my curiosity led me to examine it, for the purpose of knowing how many unmarried young ladies and gentlemen there were in our community; and I find that the disparity is much greater than I had any idea. That the ladies may have some hint of what they have to *depend on*, I will give them, through your columns, a statement of the result:

In the *juvenile* department, I find two hundred and eighty-seven unmarried ladies between the ages of *sixteen* and *thirty*, and four hundred and six between the ages of ten and sixteen. To counter balance that, we have but forty eight young men of a marriageable age; but ten out of that number are in a situation that would justify their "taking the responsibility;" five out of that number have determined to lead a life of *single blessedness*, and the remaining five are not worth having.

Girls, look out! I told you so forty years ago, when you refused the offer I made you. AN OLD BACHELOR.

Anecdote of the late Sir Astley Cooper.—A wealthy city merchant, who resided near Windsor, and lately retired from business, called upon Sir Astley to consult with him upon the state of his health. The patient was not only extremely fond of the good things of this world, but indulged in high living to a great excess. This was soon discovered by Sir Astley, who thus addressed him: "You are a merchant, sir, and therefore must possess an extensive knowledge of trade, but did you ever know of an instance in which the imports exceeded the exports that there was not a glut in the market? That's the case with you, sir; take more physic and eat less." The gentleman took the hint, and has since declared that Sir Astley's knowledge of the "first principles of commerce," and the mode of giving his advice, rendering it "clear to the meanest capacity," has not only enabled him to enjoy good health ever since, but has probably prolonged his life for many years.

A bully was abusing a small and peaceable man in company, when a bystander interfered and remonstrated against his conduct. "May be you'd like to take it up yourself, stranger," said the bully; "if you would'—strike me; just strike me; I dare you to strike me!" at the same time holding forward his head in a most inviting and magnanimous attitude. The stranger drew back his fist, and made a formidable demonstration, but suddenly stopped before he reached the mark. The bully dodged his head. "I thought you would dodge," said the stranger, coolly, "and therefore did not strike." "Try it again! try it again!" cried the enraged bully, holding forward his head a second time. The stranger made several ostentatious motions, and at last knocked the fellow sprawling. He seemed much astonished at the event, and politely begged the fallen man's pardon, "for," said he, "I assure you I thought you would dodge again."

Greensborough Pat.

A Daniel come to Judgment.—A shopkeeper having a dispute with another man, referred the question in debate to the decision of a half-witted creature who was fingering on the premises. 'Which of us is right,' said he to the simpleton.

'You are in the right, sir,' was the reply.

'And why is Mr. B. in the right,' demanded the other disputant.

'Because he lets me lick the 'lasses stopple,' replied the arbiter, very honestly.

Before we laugh at the poor fellow, let us examine our own conduct, and we may discover that we have sometimes decided questions on precisely the same ground, although we have not possessed the honesty of this ignoramus, and would perhaps, be unwilling to confess our weakness even to ourselves. We shall find on examination, that we have frequently decided in favor of those who let us lick the lasses stopple.

Cin. Leger.

SMALL BIRDS.—In a report made to the Legislature of Massachusetts, at the session before the last by the Rev. Mr. Peabody, which has just fallen into our hands, he remarks, that "to exterminate birds which do a little harm occasionally, is to protect ourselves from a small evil at the expense of a greater, and in fact securing the fruit at the expense of the tree. Means may be devised to prevent the ravages of birds, but none have yet been discovered to prevent the ravages of insects. The birds guard our fields and gardens from the insect; and if they, now and then, taste of the fruit which they have preserved, we can better afford a share to them, than the whole to their creeping enemy. To give some idea of the service which birds are able to render, Mr. Peabody notices the computation of Wilson, according to which, a red winged blackbird devours on an average fifty grubs a day—a pair of them, in four months, will consume more than twelve thousand—and allowing a million pair of blackbirds to New England, (which is but a moderate estimate) they will destroy twelve thousand millions of the grub. He also notices the statement of Kalm that after some states had paid three pence a dozen for the destruction of blackbirds, the consequence was a total loss in the year 1749, of all the grass and grain, by means of insects which had flourished under the protection of the law allowing bounties on birds."

Diverse opinions have been expressed respecting the classical allusions in Gen. Harrison's Inaugural Address. Rev. G. W. Bethune, of Philadelphia, thus alludes to the matter in his sermon:

"The preacher frankly confesses that he is not one of those who thought the classical references in which our late President so much delighted, ill timed or out of taste. The better writers of our language have abounded in them, and it is a matter of regret that such allusions are not more frequent. There is a gracefulness about the incidents of Greek and Roman story, as they have come down to us, which adorns, while their example instructs. The charge of pedantry is easily made by those who would conceal by a sneer their own ignorance of what every well-read man should know, and their insensibility to that which every student must feel. No one understands the PRESENT who cannot compare it with the PAST."

A Western paper says a rumor is afloat that Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet and High Priest, lately took a ride with Rigdon, his second in command, and having returned without his Lieutenant, the citizens of Nauvoo inquired what he become of him, and Joe replied that Rigdon had been *translated to Heaven.*

Western Wit.—A Hoosier sold a neighbor a dog, which he recommended as first rate for raccoon hunting. Shortly after the purchaser met his neighbor.

"Isay, friend, this ere dog don't know a coon from a sheep."

"You've tried him, ha?"

"Yes, and he ain't worth a curse."

"Well didn't know exactly how that was; but as he was'nt good for nothing else I thought he must be the very devil after coons."

HILLSBOROUGH.
Thursday, May 27.

North Carolina Elections.

To the statement in our last, we make the following additions:

1st District. Mr. Rayner re-elected by a large majority.

3d District. Mr. Stanly re-elected, by a large majority over Mr. Tool, who was voted for by the opposition, though not a regular candidate.

5th District. Mr. M'Kay re-elected without opposition.

10th District. Mr. Rencher's majority 372.

11th District. G. W. Caldwell is elected by a majority of 787 over Col. Barringer.

12th District. Mr. Graham re-elected by a majority of 1288 over Mr. Clingman. Both Whigs.

13th District. Mr. Williams re-elected—majority over Mr. Merchison, 1613.

RECAPITULATION.

1st.	District,	*Kenneth Rayner*, W
2d,	do.	J. R. J. Daniel,*
3d.	do.	*Edward Stanly*, W
4th.	do.	*Wm. E. Washington*,* W
5 h.	do.	James J. McKay,
6th.	do.	Archibald Arrington*
7th.	do.	*Edmund Deberry*, W
8.h.	do.	Romulus M. Saunders,*
9th.	do.	*Augustine H. Shepherd** W
10th.	do.	*Abraham Rencher*,* W
11th.	do.	Green W. Caldwell,*
12th.	do.	*Lewis Williams*, W
13th.	do.	*James Graham*.. W

* Those marked thus are new members. The *italicised* names are Whigs.

Hon. Charles Ogle, we regret to learn, observes the Philadelphia North American, died at his residence in Somerset, on Monday the 10th instant. He was an efficient member from that district in Congress, and has left many personal and political friends to regret his loss.

In reference to the Globe's list of "the proscribed," the Madisonian says: "We know of no individual yet removed without *full and just cause*, well ascertained to exist."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following communication was received too late for insertion in our paper of last week, for which it was evidently intended. Though too late for a part of its object, we nevertheless publish it this week, hoping it will have a tendency to draw the attention of the people of Orange to the importance of attempting an improvement in the agriculture of the country, and to union of action under the forms of an Agricultural Society, as the most efficient means of attaining that end.

The proposition for an annual address we consider a good one; and we know of no more suitable person than the individual named for the performance of the task. We are sure he would do justice to his subject, and give great satisfaction to his hearers.

The suggestion in the last paragraph meets our entire approbation. Now that the political contest is in a measure settled for a time, a portion of our columns cannot be better occupied than in the furtherance of Agricultural improvements. We only regret that our superficial acquaintance with the subject of Agriculture, and our otherwise limited opportunities, will enable us to do so little. We, however, invite the assistance of gentlemen whose pursuits enable them to glean knowledge in the matter, and whose leisure will permit them occasionally to devote an hour to the subject; and in this way we hope to be able to fill up an Agricultural Department which will be profitable to our readers.

To the Editor of the Recorder.

Snow Camp, Orange, May 15, 1841.

FRIEND DENNIS: I was pleased to notice in the Recorder of this week, a call for an Agricultural Meeting at May Court; and I sincerely hope it will be well attended. All will admit that Agriculture needs improvement in Orange, and that it is capable of being improved; and I am strongly of the opinion that the formation of an Agricultural Society will do more towards it than any thing else. Then let us go to work and form such a Society. My neighbors, I think, will enter into the work with interest, and will be found at the meeting.

I have a proposition that I wish to submit to the consideration of those who may move in the meeting. It is this: that some person be appointed annually to deliver an address on the subject of Agriculture, &c.; and that JOHN W. NORWOOD, esq. be requested to deliver the first one.

And another for you, friend Dennis; that you will devote a little more of your paper to this subject. I hate, too, to make any suggestion to you about bettering your paper, for it is the best in the country already.

Your friend, ——— ———,

Mr. DENNIS HEARTT.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The whole country looks to the next Congress for some measures of relief from the evils which Van Burenism has inflicted upon our land. The ability of the Administration to carry out its policy depends upon the Whig strength. The elections are nearly over, and a pretty fair guess may now be made as to the relative strength of parties. In the Senate of the United States, the Whig majority will be eight. In the House of Representatives, at the Extra Session, the state of parties will not vary more than a vote or two from the following schedule:

States.	*Whig.*	*Democrat.*
Maine	5	3
Vermont	5	—
New Hampshire	—	5
Massachusetts,	11	1
Rhode Island	2	—
Connecticut,	6	—
New York	19	21
New Jersey	6	—
Pennsylvania	13	15
Delaware	1	—
Maryland	6	2
Virginia	10	11
North Carolina	8	5
South Carolina	1	8
Georgia	9	—
Alabama	—	5
Louisiana	2	1
Missouri	—	2
Ohio	12	7
Michigan	1	—
Arkansas	—	1
Kentucky	11	2
Indiana	6	1
Tennessee	8	5
	142	95
	95	
Whig majority	47.	

It will be seen that the Administration majority will be about 50, the largest majority, we believe, any party ever had in the House of Representatives. Illinois and Mississippi will not be represented at the Extra Session, the Governors of those states declining to call the Legislature together to appoint a special day for electing members. In the above estimate, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, is given to the Opposition. *Ral. Register.*

MESSRS. MANGUM AND GRAHAM:

The "Standard" crows prodigiously, because the Whig candidate for Congress in the recent contest, obtained so small a majority in Orange, the residence of Messrs. Mangum and Graham. At Judge Mangum's election ground, the vote stood 140 Whig to 19 Loco Foco; at Mr. Graham's precinct, the vote stood 306 Whig to 121 Loco. Had other parts of the County done equally well, the "Standard" might now be laughing on the other side of its face. *Ral. Register.*

A COMMISSION.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says:

"The communications in the Express relating to the Custom House in New York, have attracted a good deal of attention in the Treasury Department, and the result has been, the appointment, by Mr. Ewing, of a Commission, that leave this city to-day or to-morrow, to look into the New York Custom House transactions. The Commission is composed of the following gentlemen:

George Poindexter, late Senator in Congress.

Mr. Kelly, of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Russel, late Member of Congress from New York.

They will look into what is alleged of the appraisements of goods; the general management of the affairs in the Public Stores, &c.

NAVAL.—Commodore T. Ap C. Jones is appointed to the command of the Pacific Squadron, to relieve Commodore Claxton, who returns in the fall. Commodore Charles W. Morgan is appointed to the command of the Brazil station.

The National Intelligencer states that the "National Institution for the Promotion of Science" is rapidly "going ahead." At the last meeting, letters were read from various parts of the world, promising collections, books, and communications, and announcing such as were already on the way.

It is well known that Mr. Secretary Webster, upon his accession to the Department of State, allowed the Institution to use the spacious unoccupied apartment and rooms in the basement story of the new Patent Office, where the collection already in the possession of the Institution is now being arranged; and Mr. Secretary Badger has entrusted to the care of the Institution the extensive and interesting collection of the specimens in all branches of Natural History, lately received from the Exploring Squadron, in the preparing and arranging of which accomplished naturalists are now engaged. Animated by an equal zeal for whatever will advance the history and science of his country, Mr. Bell, Secretary at War, has entrusted to the Institution the whole interesting collection of Indian Portraits, which has heretofore hung on the walls of the War Office passage. We understand, also, that with the Portraits will be sent a fine collection of Indian curiosities.

Melancholy Accident.—The Mansion House at Greensborough, Alabama, fell to the earth with a tremendous crash a couple of weeks since, burying in its ruins Mr. David E. Hyde, whose body was afterwards recovered, horribly mutilated. Mr. Hyde was 26 years of age, formerly resided in the eastern part of Connecticut, and had but two days before taken charge of the Mansion House.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, May 19.

I learn from Albany that it is quite probable that the New York U. States Senators may be instructed to vote for the leading measures of the Whig party:

For the repeal of the Sub-Treasury bill.

For the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several states.

For the revision and augmentation of the duties upon imports, for the purpose of securing from this source revenue equal to the expenditures of Government.

For the establishment of a fiscal agent, central or other, to aid the Government in collecting and disbursing the revenue and equalizing the currency; and finally to raise, if necessary, a temporary loan, to supply the immediate wants of the Treasury.

An afternoon session was held yesterday, for the purpose of considering these and other subjects, all based upon the resolutions of General Root, of which I wrote you three days since.

We learn from the Norfolk Herald that an agent (B. Homas, esq..) has been appointed by the Navy Department, and has arrived at the Navy Yark opposite to Norfolk, Virginia, for the purpose of taking testimony in reference to charges which have been made of the existence of abuses in the Civil departments of that Yard. *Nat Int.*

New York, May 20

The Caledonia, with English dates to the 4th inst., has arrived, and there is no news of the President. Even conjecture has ceased, and there are few or none upon this side of the Atlantic who believe that the ill-fated steamship will ever again be heard from. If any have escaped hereafter to tell her story, there can be no doubt of the fact that she was foundered and destroyed perhaps by taking the Northern passage.

The news by the Caledonia is thirteen days later than was received by the Britannia. The British Ministry, you will see, have been twice defeated by important votes upon the Irish Registration Bill,—once by a majority of 21, and again by a majority of 11.

A new and important movement is to be made in regard to the corn laws. The subject is to be made a Cabinet question, and therefore assumes additional importance. The announcement that the examination was to be made, and the expectation that the monopoly would be destroyed, created a great sensation in England, which was spreading from the cities to the country. Hitherto, the landed interests have been predominant; now, it would seem, the people are to be. The Ministry were defeated some four or five days prior to the sailing of the steamer, and this and the movement in regard to the corn laws filled the newspapers and created a great deal of feeling and excitement. The Ministers received the shots aimed at them on all sides as though they were invulnerable, and resignation, for the present at least, was not expected.

The Queen took out the news of the death of the President, and the intelligence was received with all the feeling and manifestations of respect which so solemn an event was calculated to create.

TRIAL OF McLEOD.

The trial of McLeod, which commenced on the 17th inst. excited great interest in the city of New York. The Supreme Court was crowded almost to suffocation.

Mr. Bradley, as one of the counsel for the prisoner, was first heard. Mr. B. stated that the prisoner was in custody under an order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and by assignment in an indictment for murder, and further, under a writ of *capias respondendum* for entering the State of New York and destroying the steamer Caroline, laying the damages at $50.000, and holding the prisoner at bail in the sum of $7.000. The return of the Sheriff having been read, the affidavit of McLeod followed, the most important paper before the Court.

It sets forth the occupation of Navy Island by a large body of men in arms against the authority of Great Britain in Upper Canada, which it says was composed in part of citizens of the United States; that their object was to effect a revolution in that province: that a British force of some two thousand five hundred men was assembled at Chippewa, on the British side, to oppose the insurgents; that this force was commanded by Colonel McNab, who was duly authorized to that end by the Provincial Government; that the steamboat Caroline was employed in conveying stores, ammunition, cannon, &c. to the force assembled on Navy Island; that by order of Col. McNab an expedition for the destruction or capture of that boat was got up and carried into effect; that in the capture and destruction of the boat, Amos Durfee, for whose murder the prisoner is indicted, was killed, and not at any other time or in any other manner; that the act of taking and destroying the boat was subsequently approved and adopted by the British Government: that the Government of the United States had opened a diplomatic correspondence with the British Government in relation to that act, in which reparation and redress therefor were demanded, and which correspondence is not yet closed; and, finally, that he, the prisoner, was not present at or engaged in the said attack upon the Caroline, or in the capture and destruction thereof.

Annexed to the affidavit is a certified copy of the credentials of Mr. Fox as Minister of Great Britain near the Government of the United States, and a certified extract of a note of Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster, dated the 12th of March, 1841, of which more hereafter.

The affidavit refers to and adopts as parts thereof a mass of published documents, communicated in different messages by the President of the United States to Congress in relation to the "patriot" outbreak, which were read by Mr. Bradley.

After reading these documents the district attorney of Niagara read the demurrer interposed on behalf of the people.

It raises five points, to wit:—

1. Because it appears by the return of the sheriff that the prisoner is detained on an indictment for murder, to which he has pleaded not guilty, and this Court cannot investigate the truth of such indictment or of the plea thereto.

2. Because the allegations of the prisoner do not apply to the question of his liability to arrest, but exclusively to the question of his guilt or innocence, which is not now before the Court.

3. Because the attack on the Caroline—a boat owned by a citizen of the United States, unconnected with the insurgents, navigating with a license from the Government of the U. States, and engaged in lawful business, was made while she was moored at Schlosser, in the state of New York, and without the jurisdiction of Upper Canada, or the authorities thereof.

4. Because neither the Government of Upper Canada nor Col. McNab had any authority to send men into this state, and all acting under their orders are individually responsible.

5 Because Amos Durfee, for whose murder the prisoner is indicted, was a peaceable citizen, and had not offended against the laws of the U. States, or of this State; and was killed on the main land, after he had left the boat, was flying for his life and making no resistance; so that his killing was not essential to the safety of the province, or the fulfillment of the object aimed at by the expedition.

On the second day of the trial, the Court room was, if possible, still more crowded. The evidence elicited was conflicting, and not at all to be depended upon. Some unimportant preliminary business having been disposed of this morning, the depositions of several witnesses were read, and after that some official papers, familiar to your readers, in regard to the expedition against the Caroline, and the order under which it was committed.

The depositions and official papers having been read, the arguments of the council were commenced, and continued until the morning of the 19th.

THE M'LEOD CASE.—The Supreme Court of New York has made the following order in this case:—

The defendant, who stands charged by indictment with the crime of murder, having been brought into Court by the Sheriff of the county of Niagara, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a motion having been made for his discharge, and it being improbable that the Court will be able to render its judgment in the premises at the present term.

It is therefore *ordered*, that the *defendant* be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the city and county of New York until the further order of the Court. When the transfer has been made the Sheriff of Niagara will be no longer chargeable with the custody of the defendant.

Governor Seward has sent a message to the Legislature of New York, communicating all copies of correspondence, in relation to the M'Leod case. The Governor concludes as follows: "The Assembly is respectfully assured that under no circumstances will any arrangement or proceedings be entered into or permitted with the consent of this department, the effect of which might be to compromit, in the least degree, the right, dignity, or honor of this State."

M'LEOD.—Agreeably to the order of the Supreme Court, issued yesterday, Alexander M'Leod was this morning transferred from the custody of Sheriff of Niagara County to that of Sheriff Hart of this city. All responsibility of the former in regard to him has now ceased. Until the decision of the Supreme Court, M'Leod will be confined in the House of Detention in centre street (where he is at present) though doubtless he will be permitted to enjoy all reasonable indulgencies. This decision, it is supposed, will not be made until the July term. The question to be decided is, whether he shall be discharged, without trial. If the court decide Yea, *that*, of course, will be the end of the business, so far as the Courts are concerned; if Nay, then his counsel will take an appeal to the Court of Errors [the State Senate,] and ultimately, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the States.

Jour. of Commerce.

Great Freshet In Mississippi.—By the Columbus Democrat of the 3d inst. we learn that immense damage has been sustained in Nothern Mississippi by the heavy rains which have fallen there. All the low lands of the Yallobusha were entirely submerged, and at Columbus the river was about two miles wide. There has been no estimate of the extent of the losses sustained, but they were supposed to be very great on the plantations on the river and on all other water courses.

St. Augustine, May 10

The steamer William Gaston, Capt. Griffien, arrived here on Saturday last, from the Southern Posts. We learn by the arrival that Wild Cat (Coacherahee) had been in with fifteen warriors at Indian River, and went out again on the morning of the 5th instant. They demanded powder and ball of the officers, which was refused. He then assumed an air of dignity, and appeared as though he did not care for any of them.

We regret to learn that Lieut. Shubrick, U. S. N., accidentally shot away a part of his face, while on a scout in the Everglades.

The Philadelphia National Gazette says—"We regret to announce the death of Dr. William P. Dewees, formerly professor of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Dewees enjoyed for a great number of years in this city the highest confidence, and had a most extensive partice. His works, particularly up on the branch of medical science which he taught in the University, are every where known, as well in families as among the profession, and worthily extended the honorably repute of the author. A few years ago Dr. Dewees went to Alabama on account of declining health, but recently returned to this city and has closed a life of great usefulness among his former friends."

Dr. Dewees was 75 of his age, and died on the 18th inst.

A disastrous fire lately occured in New Orleans, which destroyed property to the amount of $200.000, and was attended with the loss of three lives.

LAW OF SLAVERY IN OHIO.—The Supreme Court of Ohio, sitting at Lebanon, Warren country, Judge Lane delivered the opinion of the Court:

"That if the owner of a slave *voluntarily* bring him into this State, or permit him to come, although it should be for the purpose of visiting or travelling through from one State to another, the slave in such case becomes a free man the moment he touches the soil of Ohio."

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the brig Caribou, which vessel returned here this morning, we have the following particulars:

General Sammana, at the head of 1500 men, from Tobasco and Yucatan, had advanced within 40 miles of Vera Cruz.

A united force of Texians and Campeachians had taken the fort and bar of Tampico.

In a Norther, which lately prevailed along the Mexican cost, many vessels are said to have suffered.

A Texian man of war schooner was wrecked 30 miles to leeward of Vera Cruz, and all hands lost.

The New York packet ship Uris is also said to be cast away near Vera Cruz.

A Spanish man of war also suffered in the same storm.

On the 29th of April, a conducta of 1,200,000 dollars arrived at Vera Cruz from the interior.

Trade was very dull at Vera Cruz. No confidence existed among the people, as to the stability of the government.

New Orleans Courier of May 10.

The Giant.—The great wonder in town, at present, is a land of nineteen, who weighs 330 lbs. and stands seven feet and three inches high. How tall he will be at the age of forty, at this rate, who can tell! He is a good natured specimen of humanity, and we were higly pleased with an interview with him. He says he can lift 1500 lbs. at once, and with the aid of a strap over the shoulders, 2,200 lbs. He has a sister who can take with ease a barrel of pork by the chimes and carry it some distance. We saw a gentleman who is 6 feet 2 inches tall, standing beside him. He seemed a pigmy in stature. The giant went to meeting yesterday, like a good citizen. He received quite as much attention as the minister, we thought. *Portland Argus.*

Another Honorable Forger.—The N. York Times says: The *honorable* Asa Child, of Norwich, lately President of the Norwich and Worcester Rail road Company, has absconded with about 40,000 dollars, obtained from that institution by peculation and forgery. He was last seen in Philadelphia *en route* it was supposed for Texas. He was appointed District Attorney of Connecticut by General Jackson, and was candidate for Van Buren Elector of President last fall.

Bloody Scenes.—The last St. Augustine Herald, after noticing the cold blooded assassination of Gen. Reid, in Tallahassee, states that great excitement existed, and that there appeared some disposition to wrest the murderer from the hands of justice. In a postscript, it adds: "We learn that the sheriff of Leon county was compelled to shoot a man, who is not expected to recover, and that Harris, the city marshal, in another affair, was nearly cut to pieces by a man named Rogers."

A Business Legislature.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned last Friday week, after a session of two and a half days, the first of which was occupied in counting the votes and declaring the election of general officers, leaving only one and a half working days, in which they despatched about as much business as the Legislature of the great State of Pennsylvania has in their session of four months, or probably would have done in four years. Some of the old members thought there was an unnecessary waste of half a day, as, by going into Grand Committee on Wednesday, they might have finished by Thursday night.

The next session of the General Assembly will be held on the 1st of June, when they will have five working days before them, and if any of those unwieldy States which cannot pass their necessary laws without four months' quarrelling, nor then to suit themselves, would entrust their legislation to our General Assembly, they shall have better laws than they ever dreamed of. *Providence Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

	Petersburg, May 20.	
Cotton,	8½ a	10¾
Tobacco—Lugs,	4 00 a	5 25
Leaf,	5 00 a	9 75
	Fayetteville, May 19.	
Flour,	4 75 a	5 50
Salt—(sack,)	1 90 a	2 25
(bushel,)	75	
Cotton,	7½ a	10¼
Beeswax,	25 a	26

Obituary.

Died, at Pleasant Grove, in this county, on the 12th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARTHA M'CAULEY, consort of Andrew M'Cauley, sen. aged seventy-five years.

Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES
20 Thursday,	4 59	7 1	D. H. M.
21 Friday,	4 58	7 2	Full 5 8 49 morn
22 Saturday,	4 58	7 2	Last 13 11 5 morn
23 Sunday,	4 57	7 3	New 20 0 28 after.
24 Monday,	4 56	7 4	First 27 9 54 morn
25 Tuesday,	4 56	7 4	
26 Wednesday	4 55	7 5	

Junto Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 15th of June, and be resumed again on the 15th of July. Terms as heretofore.

D. W. KERR.

May 24. 74—3tcow

☞ The Raleigh Star Standard, and Register, will publish three times, once in two weeks.

NEWHOPE WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has his Machine now undergoing a thorough repair, set with new Cards, by S. S. Clayton, whose skill and knowledge in the Wool-Carding business are well known to the public. He will be ready by the 15th of June to card Wool, and requests his customers to prepare their Wool properly, with one pounds of oil or clean lard to ten pounds of wool. If the wool be brought thus prepared, it shall be carded to the satisfaction of the customer. As the Machine and Picker are propelled by horses, there will be no disappointment for want of water power, and will be able to card from seventy to eighty pounds per day. Wool neatly mixed at ten cents per pound.

CH. W. JOHNSTON.

May 25 74—4w

ENOE WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber will work at his Mills on Enoe, five miles east of Hillsborough, the ensuing season, three Machines and one Wool Picker, all in good order They will be under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel S Clayter, who is well known as an experienced and skillful carder.

All who will prepare their Wool by washing and drying on a scaffold, without wringing the Wool, or letting the night dews on it, then pick all the burs, sticks and hard substances out of it, and oil it with one pound of oil or clean lard, to every ten pounds of wool, and bring the same early in the season, shall have their work well done.

Wool of different colours will be neatly mixed, and hatter's wool completely broke.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

May 25. 74—

Wool-Carding.

THE subscriber will have his Wool-Carding Machines in operation by the 8th of June, seven miles north-west of Hillsborough. He solicits the patronage of his friends and former customers, and the public generally; and as he is determined to use every effort to do good work, he will have his machines in good order, and has got new cards; he therefore hopes to meet with encouragement. Wool must be well washed, and picked clean of trash and burs, and have one pound of grease to ten of wool. Eight cents per pound for carding white wool, and twelve and a half cents for mixed, or the fifth part of the wool. Payment must be made when the wool is taken away.

LEMUEL WILKINSON.

May 25. 74—3w

Strays.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the last of October, one small white Sow, one large spotted Sow, two spotted Shoats, and one white Shoat. The marks are, a crop and two slits and under-bit on the left ear, and a slit and underbit on the right Satisfaction will be given to any one who may take them up.

MARY WHITE.

May 25. 74—

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Orange, I shall offer for sale, on Friday the 18th day of June next, at the late residence of James M Adams, dec'd. one likely Negro Girl, about twelve years of age; also the interest of the children of Moses Shaw in a likely Negro Boy, about sixteen years of age, it being the eighth part. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security

JAMES M'ADAMS, *Adm'r.*

May 25. 74—3w

Moffat's Life Pills, AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

☞ A FRESH SUPPLY, ☜

Just Received and for Sale at this Office.

February 17. 60—

From the National Intelligencer.

TO PRESIDENT HARRISON,

ON HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Yes! let them call it pedantry, that thou
Hast drawn thine illustrations from the page
Rich with the records of the Roman age,
And bound the classic wreath around thy brow.

Where should a statesman catch the patriot fire
But from those hallowed altars of old time?
On, then! to deeds of purest fame aspire,
And emulate each ancient name sublime!

Thine be Fabricius' noblences of soul
A Cæsar's clemency, without his pride,
—Stern to thyself, but mild to all beside—
And Brutus' hatred of unjust control!

In thee may every blended virtue shine!
Thou need'st them all—the seat of Washington is thine! S.

Buffalo Springs,

In Mecklenburg County, Va.

Eight miles west of Clarksville.

THE Subscribers having become the owners of this Property, are extending their means of accommodation, and expect, by the opening of the Season, to be able to afford comfortable entertainment to two hundred and fifty or three hundred visitors. Their cabins are well finished, airy and comfortable—their Stables good, with a pump of excellent water in the yard. Their Bar shall be furnished with the best Wines and Liquors that can be procured, and their Table with the best supplies the country will afford. A band of good Music will be always in attendance; in fact, they intend to spare neither trouble or expense in their efforts to render this establishment a pleasant and fashionable resort for both the chalthy and the sick.

As to the medicinal properties of the **BUFFALO WATERS**, it might be sufficient to refer to the subjoined statements of Doctors Harris and Venable, two gentlemen of distinction in their profession, and well acquainted with the properties and effect of the waters in all diseases. But as evidence of their Anti-Billious effect, the subscriber, David Shelton, will state a fact as coming within his own knowledge, to wit: That for the last 30 years, families (often large) have resided at the Buffalo Springs, and that no instance of Bilious or Ague and Fever ever occurred in a family residing there; and so confident are the owners of the sovereignty of this water in Ague and Fever, and in so many instances have they witnessed cures (generally in a few days,) without ever knowing it to fail in a single instance, that they say to any person who will bring an Ague and Fever to Buffalo Springs, that if it don't cure, that he shall pay nothing for board. They might say much more of the efficacy of these waters in many other diseases, but they will only refer to the certificates of Doctors Harris and Venable.

DAVID SHELTON,
CLEM. R. KENNON.

April, 1841.

Having practiced Medicine in the neighborhood of the Buffalo Mineral Spring for the last twelve years, I have had frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of the water in various diseases. As a tonic and diuretic, it is not very far, if at all, surpassed by any water in the United States. Its action on the Kidneys is prompt and powerful. It is also sudorific and slightly aperient. These medicinal properties combined, render it useful in all Dropsical affections, Visceral obstructions, particularly of the Liver and Spleen, Cutaneous Diseases, Dyspepsy, convalescence from Fever, Derangement of the Secreting Organs, Intermittent Fever, and Female Complaints. In all chronic diseases in which the digestive organs are implicated, as cause or effect, this water acts with the happiest results. In Fever and Ague and protracted Remittent Fever, it rarely, if ever, fails to afford permanent relief.

Viewed in reference to its peculiar action on the Kidneys it may be regarded as a powerful remedy in all the chronic diseases of those organs, as likewise those of the Bladder and its appendages. As a remedy in chronic female complaints, it is no less worthy of public confidence—and I will here remark, that long experience has taught me, that in the catalogue of human ills, there is no class of diseases more perplexing to the physician than these obstinate and painful affections. The *important organ peculiar to the sex*, when in a state of derangement, exerts an influence which, if not timely arrested by proper treatment, involves very often, in one common ruin, both the mind and the body of the hapless sufferer. It is needless here to enumerate these diseases; suffice it to say that there is scarcely one, depending on a functional derangement or lision of the organ referred to, that is not either permanently cured or mitigated by the use of this water for a month or two. The determination of fluids to the region of the pelvis consequent on its use, renders it a prompt, mild and efficient emmenagogue remedy in youthful females. Its powers are equally conspicuous in removing those diseases of the other sex, acquired by habits of dissipation and debauchery. The first effect produced on strangers by drinking the water is a slight giddiness of the head, which soon passes off, and is followed by an increase of appetite, a healthful glow on the surface, exhileration of spirits, and a pleasing consciousness of new life and vigor infused into every organ of the body.

S. H. HARRIS.

Clarksville, Va. April 21, 1841.

I have for several years been attending to the effects of the waters of the Buffalo Mineral Spring, and can readily subscribe to the above recommendation, and would, in addition, remark, that after having noticed the effects of most of the tonic waters of the United States, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it altogether the safest.

P. C. VENABLE.

Blue Stone, April 22, 1841.

WOOD LAND For Sale.

ABOUT Fifty Acres, adjoining the Town, north.

About Fifty Acres, half a mile from Town, north.

Apply to JAMES WEBB.

April 29. 69—

Soda Water and Ice Cream.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in informing the public, that her SODA FOUNTAIN has been thoroughly repaired and is now in operation. The Soda Water is of an excellent quality.

She has also commenced making ICE CREAM; and persons can be supplied on any day in the week except Sunday and Monday.

May 19. 74—

FEMALE SCHOOL, in Hillsborough, N. C.

THE ensuing session of Mr. & Mrs. BURWELL'S SCHOOL, will commence on Monday, the 14th of June.

The vacations will hereafter take place in the Spring and Fall, in order to accommodate pupils from the low country, who find it best to visit home at those seasons

TERMS, AS HERETOFORE,

Tuition,	$17 50
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
French,	15 00
Latin,	10 00

Board in the most respectable families in the place, can be had at $10 per month, (including every thing;) and parents who may wish to place their daughters under our care, can hear of places on application to us.

No deduction made for absence *after the pupil is entered*, except in cases of *protracted* sickness.

REFERENCES.

Hon. F. Nash, Dr. James Webb, John W. Norwood, } Hillsborough.
Rev. D Lacy, Raleigh.
Mr. John M. Roberts, Mr. Alfred Hatch, Mr. Saml Simpson, Mr Robert Primrose, } Newbern.
Mr. Richard Washington, Waynesborough.
Rev. F. Nash, Lincolnton.
Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D., Greensboro'.

The Star, Standard and Register, Raleigh, Newbern Spectator and Wilmington Advertiser, will insert once a week for six weeks.

May 19. 73—

PRIVATE Boarding School.

THE subscriber will open a Boarding School for Boys, at his residence, Tusculum, within one mile and a half of Hillsborough, N. C. on the first Thursday in July next. His number of pupils will be limited. The course of instruction preparatory to an entrance into any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given in the French language, by a gentleman from France, of high qualifications. No additional charge will be made to the general price of tuition for such instruction, and every pupil will enjoy the benefit.

There will be but one vacation in the year, and that from the first of May to the first Thursday in July.

The charge for each pupil, for board and tuition, will be $150 per annum, paid semi annually, in advance.

Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place their sons or wards under his care, are requested to communicate their wishes to the subscriber, by letter, as early as convenient, directed to the

REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON,
Hillsborough, N. C.

April 1. 66—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribands, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
SADDLERY—Bridle bits, Buckles, Plush, Webbing, Trus & Morocco Skins,
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Moleskin and Palm leaf Hats,
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes,
500 pounds Cotton Yarn,
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Maryland Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,

and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5. 71-6m

Just Received and for Sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills.
Dr. Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills.
Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast.
Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup.
W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.

Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR.

A. PARKS.

May 5. 71—

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST, on Tuesday the 4th inst. between Gen. Trolinger's and John Isley's, a small leather Pocket Book, containing sixty three dollars in North Carolina money—two $10 bills of the State Bank, the rest mostly Cape Fear—and one twenty dollar Mississippi bill. Among the papers is a note of hand on Ezekiel May for ten dollars, and a Peddling License for Orange county. A liberal reward will be given for the said pocket book and its contents, if delivered to the subscriber, or if left with Mr. John S. Turrentine, or at the Printing Office in Hillsborough.

ADOLPH MARX.

May 12. 72—3wp

Job Printing.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lama, Do. Drop Deta, Do. Erminets, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Jancs,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Marseilles, } VESTINGS.
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Irish and Brown Linens,
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings,
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS,
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers,
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28. 70—

Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of NUNNS & CLARK'S Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that *they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser*, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from $1 50 up to $50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings; Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordeons, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The Subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music, and being both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the state of North Carolina.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

Petersburg, Va. March 31, 73—

Piano Forte & Music STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at their Store on Sycamore street, a large assortment of Pianos, of superior quality, from the manufactory of Messrs. NUNNS & CLARK New York, which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest and best selection of American and European Music that has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes and Drums—a large assortment of Roman, French and English Harps, Guitar and Violin Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And being both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Music and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage.

We beg leave to say also, that we shall be glad to allow purchasers of our Pianos to keep them for a reasonable time and try them, before paying for them, and we will take back any Piano paid for, if proved to be defective, even after 12 months trial. Any Piano sold in Town or its environs, will be kept in tune for 12 months gratis.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

Pianos tuned and let on hire.

Petersburg, April 1. 68—

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Prospect Hill, Bladen County, a Negro boy named TOM. He was purchased of Allen Cain, of Orange county, where he is supposed to be gone. He is very stout, and weighs about 190 pounds; has been frost bitten; has a very peculiar walk, turns his toes very much out; height about 5 feet 8 inches; answers quick when spoken to; teeth wide apart; low forehead; complexion not the blackest, though dark. Twenty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail.

WM. N. WHITTED.

Prospect Hill, Bladen, March 21 tf—65

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

They have still on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3. tf 62

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 72—

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29 70—

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Reisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 52—

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Cabinet-Making.

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment, with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style, *of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Wood.*

He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture, among which will be BEDSTEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stains of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Satinwood. Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms.

All repairing or varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch.

HENRY EVANS.

February 3. 58-3m

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Nathaniel M. Carrington and wife,
against
Durell Mangum and others,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Durell Mangum, James Adams and Clary his wife, and Arthur Mangum, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price Adv. $5 00. 65

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers having recruited their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call.

Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market, all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no fine promises to decoy the confiding and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

May 5. 71—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of the world to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no new assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sitzeluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hawfields Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY GOELEMAN.

March 13. 11—6

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Petition of George Hoffhines and others,
against
Lucretia and Molly Farmer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lucretia Farmer and Molly Farmer, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price Adv. $5 00. 65

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A reduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.